OR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-

Freight Train.
WM BOEDEN, Agent. Nos. 76 and 71 West-sk. EW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
STY.—Mail and Express times leave New York at 5 and 11 a.m.
d 4 and 6 p. m., fare \$5. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnate
d the West, and for Estimore. Washington in 8 a. m and 6 p. m.
d through baggage checked to Washington in 8 a. m and 6 p. m.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assignate Superincendent.
No baggage will be received for any train onless delivered and
eaked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

Desked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of 'eaving.

OFFICE NRW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Co.,
New-York, Jane II, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The
New-York and Erie Railroad Company here earnestly eadeavoied during the past ten months to establish and maintain
uniform and recumerative rates of traffic by the four great lines
which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed
in this, and believing it to be injudiclous and improper to inflamore traffic by the issue of Free Passes, by the employment of
runners and solicitors, or by any other underbanded means, the
Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to
reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, leth inst, as follows:

Between New York and Bunkirk, on the Suspension
Between New York and Bunkirk, on Suspension
Bridge, to CHARLES MORAN, President.

COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGE MENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 17, 1839.
Frains leave Depot corner of White and Centre-sts., New-York, at 8:15 p. m., White Plains Trains stopping at all Stations.
Frains leave Depot corner of Sith-st, and 4th-av., New-York, at 8:16 a. m., Williamsbridge, train, stopping at all Stations.
8:30 a. m., Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations those northern processing and stations.

5:30 a. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations north those north those north those north the train, stopping at all Stations.

11:30 a. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

2:30 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

4:00 p. m. While Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dever Plains train, stopping at all Stations above Williamsbridge.

5:40 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

8:50 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

RETURNING—Leave Calabran Four Corners:

12:50 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.

EW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New York, comer 27th-st. and 4th-av.; sutrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 2 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Bridesport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 5:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Bridesport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:20 (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Norwark, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, p. m. For Norwark, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Dariem and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Dariem and Greenwich, 7, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Roston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticat Rives Andread to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 4:20 p. m. (ex.) to North-ampton. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, ex.) p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 14:5, 3:45, p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, p. m. For Danbury and Rorwalk Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, p. m. For Danbury and Rorwalk Railroad, 8 a. m.; 12:45, 14:50, 14. R. A. I. L. R. O. A. D.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pitteburgh with rafroads to and from St. Louis. Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago, II.
Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison,
Lafsyette and Indianapolis, ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Claveland, Columbus,
Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Oblo; also with the steam
packet boats from and to New-Orloans, St. Louis, Louisville and
Cincinnati

ned places in the West.

In the shortest, most expeditions and microschie route between the East and West.

PROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN SO HOURS.

PROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 56 HOURS.

PROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS. COM NEW-YORK TO BE.

ROM NEW-Y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantia lites with Western, North-western and South-western flates a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at taburgh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Bivers, and at Cleveland and Sandnaky with the steamers to I ports on the North-western Lakes—making the most direct, leap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded and from the Great West.

ATER REFWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PROPERTY.

reliable route by which Fig. 11 on To Can be Great West.

ETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and FIFTSBURGE.

25.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books,
26 (in boxes, bales and trunks). Drugs

and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c.

100 B.

1, ass.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hard
the original bales), Hard
the original bales, Hard
the original bales sther (in rolls of notes),
ass.—Anvils. Steel, Chains (in casks),
soon and Pork, salted (loose or in marks),
soon and Pork, salted (loose or in marks),
in annufactured, except Clears or Cut, &c.
hass.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and
casks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard
to coals and the coals of the coa

bhl until further notice.

160 lb until further notice.

bale, not exceeding 500 lb weight, u

Scular to mark the package "Via Fennsylvania Raliroad." All Scoda constend to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia et Pittaburgh will be forwarded without detention.

FRISHIT AGENTA.—HARTI, Wormley, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; & F. Siss & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evansville, and.; Dumennill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jowett, Louisville, My.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and twis & Co., Cincinnati; N. W. Graham & Co., Zanesville, Obto I. Seoch & Co., No. 54 Killy et., Berön; Lesch & Co., No. 54 Killy et., Berön; Lesch & Co., No. 18 Aster House, New York, and No. 1 South William et., New Icit; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons Baldinore, B. & Brewart, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUNTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

April 1, 1888.

Water Cure.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and GYMNASIUM -- Bergen Hights, New Jersey; 10 minutes n either the Hoboken or Jersey City ferry by regular stages. MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Binghamton, N. Y., 215 miles from the city by N. Y. & Erie Railroad. This establishment has a natural location, surpassed in beauty by no other in the Union. Terms \$610 \$10 per week. For circulars, containing full particulars, address J. H. NORTH, M. D., or MARTHA FRENCH, M. D.

Medical.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable REMEGY combines in Unit the properties of an antiseptic, a mild exthactic and a toole. It quickly removes from the
blood and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unbasility
secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the
reot of the malady. Prepared and soid by A. B. & D. SANDS,
No. 100 Followst., New-York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Wholesale and Retail Bepet, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fullowst, Office No. 2, opposite 5t. Full's Church New-York,

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to fall serrous betrig slaims against JOHN S. AVERY, late of Bridge-port, Councestient, formerly of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonehers thereof to the subserber, at his place of buriness No. 133 Front-street, in the City of New-York on or before the twenty-second day of Ostober next.—Dated New-York his sevenheenth day of April, 1658, ap 9 lawfimM. WALTER T. AVERY, Exsentor.

AP B LAWSHIM WALTER T. AVERY, Exsentor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. CATTERFIELD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of George Ireland, it. No. 18 Finest., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of June, 1858.

EMMA A. CATTERFIELD, Administratrix.

je22 lawshim

IN PURSUANCE of an order of RODMAN B. IN PURSUANCE of an order of KOLIMAN B.
DAWSON, eq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice
to bereby given, according to law, to all persons having elatine
spainst SILAS HORTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, descaned, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the
woodbers thereof, to the subscribers the exceutors, at the reddence of NATHANIEL CONKLING, in the town of Walkill,
Orange County, on or before the 15th day of July nextDated Jan. 6, 1886.
NATHANIEL CONKLING.
III isw6cm4* BENJAMIN H. MORTON.

Exceutors.

SUPREME COURT. -JOHN JAY, Receiver of CUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire losurance Company of the City of New-York against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALICE E. his wife. JAMES B. MURRAY. CHARLES BURRAL, EEORGE COPDYKE and WILSON G. HUNT.—Forecomme Sain.—Fursuant to a judgment or decree of sale, made in the above-entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in New-York City, Out 31, 1837, I, the Referee in saio order named, will seel at public auction, at the Merchanits' Exchange, in New-York City, on the lat day of July, 1938, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, at: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the land lately belonging to the rector, churchwardens and vestryment of Trinity Church, commently called the Church Farm, and distinguished on the maje of such part thereof as lies in the block between he Roy and Morton streets, east of Hudson street, by the letter N, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the mortherly side of Le Roy arrest, distant three hundred each dotry feet and five these castward from the corner formed by the easterly side of Hudson street, distant three hundred each to the center lines of said block between Le Roy and Morton except side of the Roy street, these cauterly sides of lot M on said mag, one hundred feet to the center lines of said block between Le Roy and Morton except, thence casterly along the said center line parallel to Ledwin street along the easterly side of lot M on said mag, one hundred feet to the center lines of said block between Le Roy and Morton except, thence casterly along the said center line parallel to Ledwin street along the casterly side of lot M on said center line parallel to Ledwin street along the casterly side of lot M on said center line parallel to Ledwin street along the casterly side of lot M on said center line parallel to Ledwin street along the casterly side of lot M on said center line

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having cloims against STEPHEN A. DENNIS, late of the Chyof New York, Jeweler, deceased, to present the same with roushers thereof to the subscribers at the office of MERRILL, FFICH & ALLIN, No. 17 John et., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July near.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of January, 1958. DENIS M. FITCH.

BENJAMIN M. WILSON. Recenters.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons harden claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with youckers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 5th-av., in the City of New York, the 5th day of January, 1058.

jall lawfund.

ABKAHAM J. POST, Executor.

Jall lawfund.

ABRAHAM J. POST, Excentor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—FRANCIS A. ESTY, plaintiff, squint FRED.—ERICK HENNELL, desendant. Sammens for movey demand on sontract—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant. FREDERICK HENNELL: You are hereby environment and required to answer the complaint in this action, witch was flied in the office of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the City fill, in said city, the Fits day of May, 1859; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons en you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to asswer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and slay-wore dollars and twenty one cents, with interest from the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, beside the costs of this schiom—Dated April 24, 1859.

124 Inwww.

CUUDEME. COURT—IOHN JAY, Receiver of

New York Daily Tribune.

THE WORK OF THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF WIDOW BELISLE AND JEAN BAPTISTE DESFORGES FOR THE MURDER OF CATHERINE PREVOST.

From The Montreal Pilot, June 25.

In order that the readers of The Pilot may understand this case thoroughly, we give the following facts, as elicited at the trial, which took place at the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench. In the small and beautiful village of St. Jerome, situated about 30 miles from Montreal, there lived in January last a man named Antoine Derforges, and his wife, the deceased Catharine Prevost. They were people in humble life, but in their own way well to do in the world. They were childless, and lived alone. She is described, by those who knew her well, as a woman of unblemished character, and vigorously devoted to her household duties. In general, her husband, who seems to have proved himself rather a weak than a cruel may, treated her with kindness. He speke of her at times even with tenderness, while at others his language showed plainly that he was tired of her, and betrayed a desire to get rid of ser. In the same village, and at the distance of a few acres from the house of Antoine Desforges resided his brotzer Jean Baptiste Desforges, with his family. About six miles from St. Jerome lived Marie A. Belisle, the widow of a farmer by that name, who died about eighteen months ago, leaving his wife with considerable property, and a large family. It was notorious that during three or four years previous to and stree her husband's death, a great intimacy had existed between Madame Belisle and Antoine Deeforges; and in the Autumn of 1856 this woman's husband died suddenly, and in a few weeks after one of her endidren, both under circumstances which led to the belief that they had been poisoned by Madame Belisle, The consequence of this event, and of the Crown's having obtained evidence of some circumstances preceding and attending the death of the farmer Belisle his widow was indicted at the last term for the murder of her husband, and Antoine Desforges also as an accessory before the fact. A t

the inn-kesper's wife where he was going, inquired if they could accommodate him for the night on his re-turn, as he would probably sleep there. He was told that lodgings would be provided for him. He left al-most immediately, went to Isidore Legault's house, but did not fird Legault at home, he having been on that lodgings would be provided for him. He left almost immediately, went to Isidore Legault's house, but did not fird Legault at home, he having been on a visit to his mother, Madame Belisle, the day previous. On his way home, Desforges met Legault, who invued him to return with him. Desforges declined, assigning as a reason that his wife was alone and was unwell, and that he did not like remaining absent from home at night. They parted, and Desforges reached the inn about 61 o'clock in the evening. It was proved at the trial by the inn keeper, that neither Desforges nor his horse seemed the least fatigued; the weather and the roads beautiful, and Desforges was about three-quarters of an bour's drive from his own house, where, as he said, his wife was alone and ill. He passed the night at the inn, spake of his wife as old and in ill health, and added that if she died, he wold marry a young woman. So agitated was he, that during the night he elept but little, and made considerable noise running about the room. After breakfast, the following day, he left, and reached home about 80 clock. He found his house filled with strangers, and his wife deed. His first exclamation, when returning from the room, where the lifeless body of the deceased lay, was, "If I had been here, my wife would not have died." Madame Belis then remarked, you know you asked me to come and pass the night with your wife." At first be denied, but afterwards admitted, that he had done so. There is a variety of other circumstances in Antoine Desforge's conduct, calculated to create a strong impression that he was aware of what was going on at his house on the fatal night. The above are the principal facts. The Jury, however, did not find in them sufficient evidence of his participation in the murder, to convict him of being an accessory before the fact. We must now revert to Madame Belisle and Jean Baptiste Desforges.

At about 12 o'clock on the day preceding the night

him of being an accessory before the fact. We must now revert to Madame Belisle and Jean Baptiste Desforges.

At about 12 o'clock on the day preceding the night of the murder, Jean Baptiste Desforges arrived at Madame Belisle's on foot, and paesed the afternoon with her, at her house. It does not appear that he had any ostensible business there. They left Belisle's together, towards swening, in Madame Belisle's sleigh, and drove towards the village. They were alone, and arrived about dark at Antsine Desforges' house, in the village. Dean Baptiste Desforges unharnessed the horse, put him in his brother's stable, and afterwards remained some time in the house with his sister-in-law, Catherine Provost, and Madame Belisle. It was proved that no relationship existed between the Desforges and Madame Belisle, and that she never slept there in the husband's absence. About eight o'clock Jean Baptiste Desforges went to a neighbor's and played cards with the 'mily till half past 9 o'clock. A few minutes after Jean Baptiste Desforges came into the neighbor's, the woman of the house, a Madame Urbsin, wishing to know the hour, went to Antoine Desforges's house, which was about thirty feet from her husband's, and there, to her great surprise, as she said, found Madame Belisle seated by the stove, in conversation with the deceased, Catherine Prevost, who seemed to be cheerful and in her usual heaith. It was then half past eight o'clock. After remaining there a few minutes Madame Urbain who had not mentioned that she had been at his brother's, resarked that his sister-in-law and some other members of the family. About an hour afterwards, Jean B. Desforges rose to leave, and then Madame Urbain, who had not mentioned that she had been at his brother's, resarked that his sister-in-law had visitors, whereupon Desforges said "No." Medame Urbain thensaid, "Yes, she has; Isaw Madame Belisle there a short time ago." A conversation then part of J. B. Desforges, and in the course of which, he part of J. B. Desforges, and in the course of tend to stop at the house for my overcoat." From there be went to his brother's, and at 9:40 o'clock, it was

proved beyond a doubt, that the deceased, Madame Belisie and Jean Bte. Desforges, were alone in the house. Instead of going home, and without any assignable reason, Desforges passed the night at his brother's. The room in which he is said to have slept acjoined the deceased's bedroom and communicated with it by a door. Madame Belisle, it was supposed, had slept with the deceased. As above stated, those three persons were alone in the house that night. At a few minutes past noidnight, Baptiste Desforges ran out of the house, knocked loudly at the neighbur Urbain's door, crying out that "Catharine (meaning the deceased he believed was dying." Madame Urbain, one of whose children was ill, had not yet some to bed; she opened the door sad went immediately with Desforges to his brother's house. There she found Madame Beliele standing by deceased's bedside, look any at the corpse, with a candle in her hard. Madame Urbain, and all the witnesses, testify to the same faw, that the deceased was lying on her buck, high up on her pillow, with the left hand on her breast and the right arm extended by her side. One pillow was mar the middle of the bed, and it was evident to all the witnesses that the deceased were closed had slept in the bed that night; akhough it appeared as if it had been otherwise disturbed. They also say that the eyes of the deceased were closed and the mouth partly so. The face and hands of Catharine Prevot were cold; there were no external marks of violence, and the witnesses who saw her immediately after the slarm was given, testified toatthe deceased's counterance were an appearance of sweet and settled repose, and that as she lay there dead, she was more beautiful than when slive. On touching the body, Madame Urbain exclaimed, "Oh, God, me is dead!" "Do you think so!" is almiy remarked Madame Beliele. At the request of the laster a small mirror was applied, but there was no eign of life. Another withers we have a supplied on the act of wetting the life of his destrict presented an animated and bustin

Catholic Bishop had remained all night with Jean Bic Desforges, and two Sisters of Charliy with Widow Belisie, and that the entire night had been passed by the two criminals in prayer.

Last evening the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, their apirinal adviser, asked Widow Belisie if she desired to see her oblidren? To which she replied "That she did not;" adding, that to do so, would be very painful to her and to them; but that when at Mass to-day, they would be struck with a very painful thought that, at that moment, their mother was on the scaffold, and offer up a prayer on her behalf.

At 9 o'ch ck our reporter, in company with the other members of the press, and the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, visited the female criminal in her cell. She was, to all outward appearance, quite calm, and in answer to inquiries she said: "I am ready." "I am resigned: From this the same parties visited Jean Bapliste Destorges in his cell. He looked quite pale, but perfectly composed and said: "That he looged for the "time to come; that he was quite ready; that he was "too great a sirre to be permitted to live in this "world; and that he wished to be with his Savior."

When we next saw the condemned, it was in the office of the physician of the jail. Here solemn prayer was offered up by several of the Catholic clergy, during which the female was quite calm, and the male prisoner, with much earnestness and devotion, repeatedly kissed the mage of the Savior on the cross. At the conclusion of the prayer, they were prepared for the gallows. Their arms were pinioned, and this noces was placed around their necks. Widow Belisle was clothed in a low black dress, while Jean Baptiste Desforges wore blue tro seers, woite shirt, and a variegated sarh around his waist. His neck was quite bare. At precisely 164 o'clock the solemn procession left the jail for the gallows. Desforges walked in front, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, while in the rear were a number of priests. After them followed Widow Belisle, who was supported by the hangman. She was accompa the murder for which you are about to suffer death? Desforges replied, loudly and clearly, without a perceptible termor, "I am guilty." Mr. Villeneuve again saic, "I is the sentence of death you are about to saffer a just one?" to which he replied, "I it just." These same two questions were then put to Widow Belizle, who also answered them clearly and firmly, in words precisely similar to those made use of by Desforges. Mr. Villeneuve then spoke for about a minute and a half to the immense crowd. He said that the prisoners has confessed their guilt, and were prepared to expirate their offense by death. He hoped that the awful doem of the prisoners would be a lesson to all who witnessed it. Both prisoners then kissed the crucifix, and at a signal, the hangman slipped the bolt, the drop flew open, and they fell a distance of five feet; this was precisely at 104 o'clock. The death of Desforges was instantaneous; not a single struggle was perceptible. Not so, however, with Widow Belisle. By some means the noose did not work correctly, and caught her under the chin, and for at least five minutes there was distinct evidence of partial respiration going on, and upwards of seven minutes elapsed before she was pronounced dead. Still there was no violent struggling. Just as the drop was about to fall, nearly the entire crowd knelt and uncovered their heads.

The immense crowd having had their curiosity gratified, gracually dispersed. Among the throug we regretted to see so many females; at least (or nearly so) one half consisted of them. Hundreds from the country were also present, including, we believe, many of the neighbors of the condemned at St. Jerome.

The hangman was completely covered with a black shroud. After the bodies had nung an hour they were cut down.

We are informed that, last night, Jean Baptiste Description.

We are informed that, last night, Jean Baptiste Desforges had an interview with his brother Antoine, who still remains in jail on a charge of being an accessory to the murder of the husband of Widow Belisle some wenty months ago. What transpired at the interview we were unable to learn.

The gallows was situated at the south side of the

jail, and to the east of the gate.

Regarding the confession which it is said the prisoners made, we have only been able to learn that they admitted their guilt, and stated that Widow Behsle held the legs of their victim while Jean Baptiste Desforges strangled her.

During the execution the bells of the Roman Catho-

lic churches tolled.

The bodies have been claimed by the clergy, and will to-morrow be buried in the Roman Catholic Ceme

tery.

Thus have two great criminals suffered the last penon record.

EXECUTION OF JAMES McKEE.

From The Boston Courier, June 26.

Yesterday forencon at 4 o clock James McKee was executed in the Rotunds of the Jail, pursuant to senterce and warrant, for the murder of Galen C. Walker, Deputy Warden of the State Phison, on the 15th of December, 1856. The conduct and deportment of McKee had from the month of November, 1851, down to the moment when the trap-door of the sactifold fell under his weight and closed his account with this world forever, confounded the curieus and embarrassed the benevolent. His account of himself has always been marked with singular omiseions and professed ignorance of facts in regard to his personal history, which most people ordinarily know about themselves, and and show no indisposition to disclose. He came from Canada to the United States about ten years ago. His parents were from the north of Ireland, or shortly after the Family arrived in Ireland, or shortly after the family arrived in Ireland, or shortly after the family arrived in Ireland, or shortly after the be unable to tell. His parents died while he was young but letters which have passed between him and then during his imprisoned that the passed to be unable to tell. His parents died while he was young but letters which have passed between him and then during his imprisoned to the professed to be unable to tell. His parents died while he was young but letters which have passed between him and then during his imprisoned to the professed to be unable to tell. His parents died while he was young but letters which have passed between him and then during his imprisoned to the professed his requestly starded his beavey moustaches. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had been left by the barber. He sake it had been left by the barber. He also repeatedly it had b

proved beyond a doubt, that the deceased. Madame | ab we Montreal. He, about 1848, came to Malone, and earked there as a induser. In 1850 we came New Hampshire, and worked near Manchester, and finally bary aimed for a farm, and, according to his on New Han pairs, and worked near Manchester, and finally heryained for a farm, and, according to his own story, paid some earnest money down. In 1851 he came to Somerville, in this State, and went to work at brick making for Cel. Jaques. Here he became acquainted with a young Irian woman, a domestic in Cel. J. a family, a thristy and respectable girl, who had aid up some \$2.00 of ner earnings. This sum was an object to McKre, who had not given up the idea of completing the bargain for the farm in Manchester, but, on the contrary, calculated to apply his savings for that purpose. He married the girl, and soon after his history as a convict commenced. The young couple came to Boston to reside. In November, 1851, McKes attempted to cut his wife a troat and cid indict a severa wound. On her side it was stated that he made this attempt upon her life, because she would not let him have the two hundred dollars; but he has repeatedly stated that be surprised ber in a room with a men on a particular consider, under circumstances which left no doubt on his mind of the criminal nature of the intimacy existing between thom; and that his purpose was to have killed both. In December of the same year re pleaded guilty to an indictment for attempting to kill his wife, and was sentenced to welve years in the State Prison. In 1855, he affected liasnify, and the medical officers were divided on the question. Deputy-Warden Walker, was decided in his opinion that he was not insane. He was, he wever, sent to the State Lunatio Asylum, at Taunton, and kept there having become satisfied that he was not inopinion that he was not hissne. He was, in a week, so the State Lunatio Aeylun, at Taunton, and kept to the State Lunatio Aeylun, at Taunton, and kept there five mortus. Atthe end of that time, the authorities there having become satisfied that he was not interested him teken back to the State Prison. After his return, his general conduct was, in a quiet way, marked with the spirit of insubordination. He was not in the habit of disobaying direct orders at the moment given, but he disregarded many of the standing rules in regard to cleanliness in his cail, speaking, and taking care of his things, and he frequently spoke in violation of the rules, and indulged in the habit of tault-finding. For these breaches of discipline, the usual punishments were sometimes indicated, and he attributed them to Mr. Walker. On the morning of the 15th of December, 1856, upon entering the chapel, he advanced to the Chaplain's deek, and isid upon it the following note, the style of which would at first suggest that it was the composition of a deranged intellect:

"though man of god take heed to your self for thy

the advanced to the Chaplan's desk, and itid upon it the following note, the style of which would at first suggest that it was the composition of a deranged intellect:

"though man of god take heed to your self for thy life is a takin away and you know it not or a mans has been taken in order to Blind the eyes of som and there will be others say nothing to the Warden for he would not Relieve nevertheless be will meet the same fate as others that would not, and he will be the third Warden for Judes and his clast to cut off as too robinson his was taken in the same way wile Gol sare men if the will not here."

A careful analysis of this note, will, however, show a connected series of ideas. The Chaplaic, Mr. Hempstead, did not take the note up at the time, and Mc. Kee passed on to the side of the platform where Mr. Walker was stanting, and presented to him a slip of paper, on which was written the following sentence: "Sir, you in no respect used me like a man." As Mr. Walker bent for ward to receive the slip, McKee cought bim by the colar and indicted upon him four stabs with a shoc knife. Walker fell and expired in a few minutes. McKee at once began to simulate hissanity in its wildest forms. He was brought up for trial in April, 1857, and the Jury failed to agree. Thay divided, eleven for conviction, to one. The dissanitant juror, Mr. John Fenne, held it to be impossible that a sate man could have committed the murder under the circumstances. A second trial was held forthwith, and resulted in a verdict of guitty, and under the statute requiring the delay of a year between sentence and execution, he was tennoved to the Boatin jail. While in jail he wrote and received many letters. The two following was give, as affording avidence of the soundness of his mind, and his intelligible manner of expressing himself in writing, although the orthography and style are somewhat defective:

Boaton, Message and the man sentence to be last and the sum of the part of the soundness of his mind, and his intelligible manner of ex

P S.—If nothing is don for me, you will be theely be known if day pon Which I Will be Extented, as I Wish to be taken Huntingdon for interment, and I Was told by the physician the Would be no objections. Pleas Write me unmediately, don delay.

McKee's brother did come to Bostor, and saw him McKee's brother did come to Bostov, and saw mm in jail. He also sent in a letter a very small peckulie, for the purpose, it is supposed, of enabling him to commit suicide when the last hope of commutation should have been extinguished. After the Rev. Josiah P. Stickney of the Church of the Advent had commenced visiting him, McKee write him a number of nodes, requesting him to call and see him on particular occasions. But never did the reversed gentleman succeed in in obt-ining from him any indication of his views upon the subject of his spiritual condition. The same was the case with Mr. Wak-field, his senior counsel and Sheriff Clark. The most that Mr. Wake-field of sorrow councel and Sheriff Clark. The most that Mr. Wake-field obtained from bim was an expression of sorrow that he had killed Mr. Walker, because he was a Mason, he claiming to be one also. To the Sheriff he sematimes commenced as if about to make a disclosure, but he would uniformly break off without completing the serience. His ordinary deportment and conversation in jail were correct; but he once said to Officer Paper. If I am to be hung I should like to fall on some of them and break their d—d necks. To Mr. Wakefield he repeatedly said that he meant "to die game." On Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Wakefield called upon him, he simulated insanity, and accused Mr. W. of having failed to keep an agreement to make some building estimates for him. He was somewhat regriese during the first part of the night, but slept sound y during the residue.

to make some building estimates for him. He was somewhat restless during the first part of the night, but slept sound y during the residue.

He awoke at the usual hour in the morning, and dressed himself very carefully in a new suit of black, which had been provided for him by Mr. Bartlett, the jailor. He partock of a light breakfast, and then gave his attention to the completion of the arrangements on the coshfold for his execution, as far as he could see them by a side view from his cell. About 8 o'clock, Mr. Bartlett had him removed to his own parior, for a final interview with the Rev. Mr. Stickney. Here again he affected insanity. On Thursday evening, he had expressed a willingness to partake of the communion the next morning. Mr. Stickney reminded him of it, but he declined peremptorily. He spoke as if he imagined himself to be a captain of a emp, declared that he was no pirata, and that he was wrongfully confined. Quite a number of official personages, and professional gentlemen, and persona selected for witnesses of the execution under the statute, and several representatives of the press, were now admitted into the parlor. The Rev. Mr. Stickney performed the religious exercises prescribed in the ritual for visitations in prisce. McKee declined to kneel when asked if he would join in the prayers. Upon rising, Mr. Stickney approached McKee and a ked him if he had listened the prayers, and he replied. "I did not, Sir."

During the prayers McKee frequently employed his

eccoted to the rotunds, and KcKee with the Shariff, the Rev. Mr. Sickney, and the differs soon followed. McKee. supported by Mr. Burliett and a deputy sheriff, ascended the exps with harried carriage. He had ere wdet into the space of a few minutes the preparation for the short most of a grey which a wiser most would have been ready for many work before. He braced himself up against the upper parties of a seafficid post, while the actions clergyman spuck to him. He for some minutes relused to vay whether he would be again prayed for, and Mr. Sickney steeped acide. Then Mr. Bartlett epoke to him, and obtained a low and reluciant "yes, to a request to yield to Mr. Stickney's desire. A prayer, accrifing to the prescribed form for the condemned, was then offered up. A chair was now peed on the olasform and McKee, evidently very weak, was led to it, to nave his legited. The rope was also adjusted to his teck, and he submitted to the operation without the significant dispered to assist the officers in placing it ign. This done, the Sheriff addressed him as follows:

"James McKee, the extreme sentence of the law is now about to be executed upon you, by hangist you by the neck until you are dead. If you have anything to any, you have an opportunity to say it now.

McKee made no audible reply, and the Sheriff preceded to read the dashin warrant. The black cap was now put on, and he shood up. In scarcely an audible vence he said, "Mr. Sheriff." The Sheriff approached him, had the cap horemed, and asked him if he wished him, had the cap horemed, and asked him if he wished him, had the cap horemed as a few many the Lord have mercy on your coul." The word soil and the shaping of the spring reached the ears of the spectators simultaneously, as it were, and McKee, and his estimate as indicated to the shape of the sentence of the law and "may the Lord have mercy on your coul." The word soil and the shaping of the spring resent were Dos. H. G. Clark, Winslow Lewis, D. H. Storer, F. S. Ainsworth, J. M. Warren, J. S. Jones, James

SLAVE-TRADE TREATIES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1838.

I have rarely read a more interesting document than the Message of the Prasident, under the date of 21st April, to the Senate, communicating the correspondence between the American and British Governments, on the African slave-trade. The public was first apprived, through the correspondence of The Times, that, after the receipt of many communications on the subject from ter Majesty's Government, Gen. Case had made a general and comprehensive reply, fully setting forth the views of this Government. The correspondence was, in due time, called for by the Senate, and now appears in pamphlet.

The first paper arows "the raims passion strong in death." It is a tole of three lives from Mr. Crampton, dates May 24, 1856, furnishing, for the information of the State Department, memorands from the British Commissioners at Leanda, West Coast of Africs, as to the mode in which the slave trade was carried on in the year 1855. Three days after the receipt of this letter, Mr. Crampton was pereimptorily dismissed.

The Commissioners assert that on the 31st of December, 1855, a vessel believed to be American shipped 500 slaves from a point on the coast of Bengueis. They proceed: One Lucas, a notorious slave-dealer, driven off in 1853, had lately respecated; had offered 50 or 60 "milreas" per head for slaves.

Aug. 2, 1857. Lord Napler informed Gen. Cass of the cares of the brigantines. Adams Gray and W. D. Miller, of New Orleans. It appeared from the report of the British Commissioner as Lagos that about the lat of February, 1857, the Adams Gray was captured by the British teamer Prometheus, with all the usual equipments of a slave cargo, and with \$20,500 in specie. She threw overboard her Spanish-American papers, and, having no evidence of nationality, was condemed.

The Captain of the W. D. Miller was more audacional deals of the care and the state of t

cemned.

The Captain of the W. D. Miller was more audicious.

American papers, sailer and saute. He kept his American papers, sailed boldly through a fleet of British merchantenen in Lagos Roads, was pursued, showed his American papers, and avowed that the purpose of his voyage was to ship

boldly through a fleet of British merchantana in Lagos Roads, was pursued, showed his American papers, and avowed that the purpose of his voyage was to ship slaves.

On the 16th of September, 1857, Lord Napier sends to Gen. Case a resolution of the House of Commons, praying her Majesty to use all practicable means to suppress the slave-trade, to which her Majesty graciously responds that she will.

Oct. 19—Commodore Conover, commanding American squadron on the coast of Africa, writes to Mr. Toucey concerning the capture, by Commodore Wise, in the British steamer Vesuvius, of the brigantine Bremen, wearing American colors. It appears that on the 10th of October, 1857, the Bremen was overhauled by the Vesuvius—that Commodore Wise went on board, saying, in effect, "I do not want to see your "papers, which I know are fraudulent, but shall take "the vessel, and I now give you the choice of being taken under the American flag or otherwise." The captain said that, if taken as an American, he would be liable to be hanged as a pirate, and threw his flag and papers overboard. This conduct Commodore Conover thought unwarrantable, and he sent to Commoder Wise a protest against it, remarking that this practice of the British commanders sufficiently shows why so many vessels are taken without colors or papers—the reason being, in brief, that the masters are induced to destroy them by the threats and misrepresentations of the Bri ish boarding efficient.

Oct. 13, 1857.—Edward Gabriel, who appears to be British Consul or agent at Loanda, states that the American vessel Onward had been captured by the steamer Electo, without any papers of nationality. The ship or bark Charles, of Beston, was found by the steamer Sappho embarking slaves at Caveça de Cabra (Copper Head); was chased, and ran upon the breakers, by which incident 200 slaves were drowned, 338 record, and the captain and crew, with part of the slaves, escaped. The Myrindon caught an American brig near the same place.

The Consul is grieved to inform the Commodore that

ment to catch and putien offenders against her own laws.

Duc. 24, 1857.—Lord Napier sends a long and important dispatch to Gen. Cass, covering the whole subject of the slave-trade. He describes eight cases of vessels being taken and condemned as slavers while wearing the American flag. In addition he stated that Portuguese men-of-war had captured the Gen. Pierce and the Splendid—of which the isture was fitted for the reception of a thousand slaves. These can vessels were all captured during the "earlier months of 1857." Lord Napier then proceeds to give a list of ninetsen other American vessels believed to be engaged in the slave-trade. Among them are the Spirit of '76, the Putnam, and the James Buchanan. The case of the North Hand was peculiar. She had been chartered for the cerensible purpose of conveying food to the starving inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands. The British Minister caustically observed: "In this affair, where behevolence was made "subservient to erime, the notorious house of Figs-"niere, Reis & Co. was busy." Mr. Figamiere is Consul of Portugal in New-York. After remarking that the American complement of vessels and guns under that treaty was not at all times kept up, Lord N. concludes with more general moral reflections on the slave trade.

Apair, 13, 1857 —Commissary Judge Crawford, at

cludes with more general moral reflections on the slave trace.

April 13, 1857 — Commissary Judge Crawford, at Havana, writes to the Earl of Clarendon that for many years the expeditions to the Coast of Africa have not been so numerous as now; that he has good reason to know that fifteen vessels had been fitted out for the slave-trace in New-Orleans within two months.

Aug. 4, 1857.—The British Commissioners at Havana report that the Spanish brig Three Brothers has been altered and reenristened with the American name Einza, and rent off on a slave voyage. Also, that the American stip Hydra, 499, brigs Windward and Brahman, the scheener Nisgara, and the Peruvian stip Architect, were in Havana, preparing for slave voyages. An American named Drinkwater, calling himself a resident of Portland, was the purchaser and outfilter of all three vessels. The Commissioners say the W. D. Miller, the same American brig which, the W. D. Miler, the same American brig which, abou May It, 1807, was boarded by British officers near Loacea, showed American papers, and declared

the object of their voyage was the slave trade. This same verrel arced near Sierra Morera in Cuba, 415 Hozala, and was then burnt. Ten days before this oc-currence 500 were landed at Vertication. Fig. 2, 1857.—Mr. Gabriel writes from Loanda to

Fig. 2, 1817.—Mr. Gabriel writes from Leanda to the Earl of Clarendon that
"The whole, or pearly the whole, of the alaye-trade at present carried on at this gart of the Courte for the supply of Cuba, and pursued under the American flag."
The same authority says: "Only three vessels were "explured on the coast south of the Equator in 1856."
One of these was the General Pierre, which was reined on her third voyage for slaves. As the chief haunt of the slavers is the mouth of the Congo, he suggests that an American vessel of war be immediately stationed off that coast.

July 6, 1857.—The British Consulat Lagos we had Lord Clarendon that all the slave vessels then arriving on the coast were covered by the flag of the United Sta'rs.

United Sta'rs.

Oct. 10, 1857.—A latter of this date, probably from a pivate resum on board the Cumberland, gives a humorous and contemptions account of the boarding of the slaver Cortes, in the River Gambis. The

of the slaver Cortes, in the River Gambia. The proofs of her being a slaver were about as clear as that there is water in the sea; but she was not molested, though visited by boats from the Cumberland. This Cortes is the same vessel whose capture, one day out of Havans, and condemn alon at Jamaica last April, caused the commenceme at of the excitement relative to British aggressions.

Jan. 7, ISSS.—Lord Napier farmishes to Gen. Case the particulars of the destruction of the bark Charles of Bultimere, on September 19. Lord N. estimates the number of slaves on board this vessel at 1200, "of whom only 338 could be saved." This is the same vessel so often spoken of in correspondence.

Jan. 15, ISSS.—Lord Napier, to Gen. Case, attles that the Charles cleared at New Orienas with a smalfest that might have awakened the suspicious of the Federal authorities and justified the detention of the ship. In the same letter he describes several captures of American slavers by the Queen's ships, and the escape of the James Bachanan with 300 slaves, though chased by the Tesser, with steam and sails, for 140 miles. Old Buck was always good at foiling the British.

Aug. 12, ISST.—Capt. Burgess, of the Heeste,

for 140 miles. Old Buck was always good at foiling the British.

Aug. 12, 1857.—Capt. Burgess, of the Heeste, writes that a new company for slave-trading had been formed at Havana, called the "Expedition for Africa," shares \$1,000, which are posted on the Exchange.

March 8.—Gen. Cass writes to Collector Hatch of New Orlasts, stating that Lord Napier had imputed brame to the efficers of the Castom House at that place for slowing the Charles to be cleared.

March 18.—The Collector replies that the Charles was cleared before he assumed office, but that the schooner Louis McLane was cleared, not withstanding his opposition, in the face of undoubted evidence that she was to be engaged in the slave-trade. She was arrested, and the case was tied to the Circuit Court of the United States. The proceedings were a naked and expensive face, and the vessel sailed to Africa and was captured.

APRIL 10, 1858.—Having collected all this information, and poining himself upon the pinnacle of the accumulated correspondence. Gen. Cass comes down

and was captured.

APRIL 10, 1858.—Having collected all this information, and policing himself upon the pinnacle of this accumulated correspondence, Gen. Case comes down upon Lord Napier and the public with fourteen pages of imperial octavo, not traversing any fact stated by Napier, but presenting in a rambling desultory Lord maker the views of this tiovers ment on the African slave-trade, and all the questions connected with it. I will not criticise this document further than to say that it is one of which this Government ought to be shamed. It admits the fightious character of the riave trade, but petulantly and querulously objects to any and all measures which are, or have been, proposed to suppress it.

In truth, Gen. Case does much worse than this, because, after expressing the hope or the wish that the trade were rooted out, he proceeds to notice with real pleasure, and with unsuppressed exiltation, that it was not to be suppressed at all, because of the renewal of the business in the disguised form of the emigration system.

Even 19, 1818.—Minister Mason writes to Gen. Case.

Fig. 19, 1838.—Minister Mason writes to Gen. Case an important letter on the French scheme, in which he makes the statement that Count Waleswiki told him (Mr. Mason) that the "British Government would not "object to the French scheme while the wants of the "British colonies were being supplied by the Coolie "trade"

"trade."

Judge Mason then goes off into a page or two of temperate and dignified condemnation of French and British fanaticism, relative to Slavery, which he supposes will find to this new measure of the Imperial Government a rebuke which it will deeply feel.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

SUN STROKES -On Saturday afternoon a man named Berjamin Champelman, who was working at the corner of York and Green streets, was prestrated by the heat. He was conveyed to his residence, in Morris street, and died soon after.

A lady, whose name could not be ascertained, was prostrated in Monigomery street. She was cared for at a drug-store, and, after partially recovering, was conveyed home.

DROWNED.—Coroner McAnally held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a boy eleven years of age, named Thomas Connell, who fell from a boat in the Morris Canal and was drowned.

RABID DOGS. -- Within a few days past some five or six rabid dogs have been killed in the streets of Jersey City. Tos Mayor has so far neglected to cause the usual notice to be pub-lished, requiring canties to be muzzled.

The Buffalo General Hospital was dedicated to its uses on Thursday afternoon of last week with imposing ceremonies. Ex-President Fillmore acted as President of the day. An oration was pronounced by the Hon. James O. Putnam, and a poem, written Mirs Matilda II. Stuart of Buffelo, was read by Asher P. Nichols, esq. Brief speeches were made by Mesers. Fillmere, Chas. E. Clarke, Jessie Ketchum, and the

A meeting of persons interested in establishing a new Universalist Church in the upper part of the cky, will be held at the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church in Broadway, this evening.

Mr. A. P. TYLER, Editor of The Superior Republican, issued at Superior, Wis , is in this City, soliciting

subscriptions and advertisements for his paper.
Superior is the most important point on the Upper Lakes; its distance by water from our City being ac greater than that of Chicago, while it is nearly 300 miles west of that city. It is surrounded by a fice agricultural country, capable of producing corn, wheat, &c., not only in abundance but in profusion, while its lumbering advantages and mineral resources with its commanding commercial position, conspire to make it the entrepot of the region west of Lake Superior.

Mr. Tyler's is the only Republican paper in that re-gion, and as such deserves to be supported. We re-commend Mr. Tyler to the kind consideration of all those upon whom he may call. He may be addressed by letter at this office.

VOTE ON THE LEAVENWORTH CONSTITUTION .-- The passage of the English Conference bill by Congress destroyed much of the interes: felt in the Constit framed at Leavenworth, and the vote on its adoption was consequently light throughout Kansas. Toe returns, nearly all in, stand 3,287 for and 750 against it. ARRIVAL OF SIGUX INDIANS,-Quite a sensation was

ARRIVAL OF SIGUX INDIANS.—Quite a scusation was created, yesterday afternoon, by the passage through the city of several omebuses filled with Indian, who were on their road to New-York. Most of them were in full Indian costume, paint, feathers and all, while others were in half citizen's dress. The savages whooped as they passed through the streets. Toese Indians are a delegation of Sioux who have been at Washington. The party consists of a band of twenty-seven chiefs, under the care of the agents of the Government, the Messra. Robertus, with their interpreter, Mr. N. R. Brown. They are generally of powerful frame, averaging a little below six feet.

The delegation includes the principal chiefs and warriors of the Minnesota bands. Among them is Wabchas, the son of a celebra'ed Indian chief of the same name, who long ago hald sway over all the tribes of the Minssispipt. He is the head chief. The next in importance is the Little Crow, who, being a very shrewd and elequent man, has been the most conspicuous at Washington. His fame as one of the leading men in the war upon the lokgaduta tribe, has spread throughout the States, and his name has offer figured in the newspapers. Some of the younger chiefs are rather handsome specimens of their race, and while in Washington no little attention was paid to them by the ladies.

Among the warriors there are two who were employed, in company with a third Indian, also with the delegation, to attempt the resume of Miss Gardeer, who had been carried off from Spirit Lake, and hald captive by a warrior band in the far West. They accomplished their errand, a 'the risk of their lives, and appear to derive much gra'iffication from the opportunity thus afforded them of showing their good will towards the whitee. The delegation is on its way home to the head waters of the Vinnasava.

[Phil Ballstin, Saarday.]